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 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO U.S. Patent & Trademark Office * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'USPAT' AT 18:44:13 ON 31 JUL 1997
FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 18:44:13 ON 31 JUL 1997
=> s l1 and IL8
            16 IL8
L9   2 L1 AND IL8

=> d l9 1-2 cit,ab

1. 5,605,671, Feb. 25, 1997, Radiolabeled neutrophil activating peptides for imaging; Leon R. Lyle, et al., 424/1.41; 530/351, 402, 408, 409 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,605,671 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L9: 1 of 2

ABSTRACT:
A method of imaging a target site in an animal's body in which a labelled chemokine is introduced into the animal's body and allowed to accumulate at a target site which includes corresponding receptor molecules. The accumulated, labelled chemokine material then is detected so as to image the target site of the body.

2. 5,440,021, Aug. 8, 1995, Antibodies to human IL-8 type B receptor; Anan Chuntharapai, et al., 530/388.22, 388.23, 389.1, 389.2 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,440,021 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L9: 2 of 2

ABSTRACT:
cDNAs encoding a class of receptors, including the IL-8 type B receptor, have been identified in human tissue. Recombinantly produced IL-8 type B receptor is used in the preparation and purification of antibodies capable of binding to the receptor, and in diagnostic assays. The antibodies are advantageously used in the prevention and treatment of inflammatory conditions.

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U.S. Patent & Trademark Office LOGOFF AT 18:46:16 ON 31 JUL 1997

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FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 18:50:02 ON 31 JUL 1997

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  *                W E L C O M E   T O   T H E                    *
  *          U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E              *
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=> s il8
L1          16 IL8

=> d l1 1-16 cit,ab
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1. 5,643,893, Jul. 1, 1997, N-substituted-(Dihydroxyboryl)alkyl purine, indole and pyrimidine derivatives, useful as inhibitors of inflammatory cytokines; Bradley J. Benson, et al., 514/64; 544/229; 548/405; 562/7 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,643,893 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 1 of 16

ABSTRACT:
Novel N-substituted-(dihydroxyboryl)alkyl purine, indole and pyrimidine derivatives have been found to be useful as inhibitors of inflammatory cytokines. They can be used, inter alia, in the therapy of septic shock, cachexia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis and AIDS. The compounds are typically prepared by reaction of an bromoalkyl boronic acid with the purine, indole or pyrimidine base.

2. 5,627,156, May 6, 1997, Polypeptide agonists for human interleukin-8; James E. Talmadge, 514/13, 14; 530/326, 327; 930/141 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,627,156 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 2 of 16

ABSTRACT:
Polypeptides derived from human interleukin-8 (IL-8) which act as therapeutic agents for the therapy of neoplastic (both solid and leukemic) and infectious diseases such as bacterial, fungal, viral and parasitic.

3. 5,626,862, May 6, 1997, Controlled local delivery of chemotherapeutic agents for treating solid tumors; Henry Brem, et al., 424/426, 1.11, 425 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,626,862 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 3 of 16

ABSTRACT:
A method and devices for localized delivery of a chemotherapeutic agent to solid tumors, wherein the agent does not cross the blood-brain barrier and is characterized by poor bioavailability and/or short half-lives in vivo, are described. The devices consist of reservoirs which release drug over an extended time period while at the same time preserving the bioactivity and bioavailability of the agent. In the most preferred embodiment, the device consists of biodegradable polymeric matrixes, although reservoirs can also be formulated from non-biodegradable polymers or reservoirs connected to implanted infusion pumps. The devices are implanted within or immediately adjacent the tumors to be treated or the site where they have been surgically removed. The examples demonstrate the efficacy of paclitaxel and camptothecin delivered in

polymeric implants prepared by compression molding of biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymers, respectively. The results are highly statistically significant.

4. 5,609,886, Mar. 11, 1997, Microspheres for the controlled release of water-soluble substances and process for preparing them; Henri Wantier, et al., 424/497, 1.25, 1.33, 426, 462, 486; 427/213.36; 428/402.21; 514/963 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,609,886 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 4 of 16

ABSTRACT:
Microspheres which are a matrix of a biocompatible and biodegradable polymer which is soluble in an organic solvent which is immiscible in water, within which a water-soluble substance is uniformly distributed, and wherein the residual level of toxic solvent in the microspheres is lower than 1.5% by weight, progressively and continuously releases the substance over a period of at least 8 days when the microspheres are placed in an aqueous physiological environment, with a reduced or substantially absent first phase of accelerated release. A process for producing such microspheres is provided.

5. 5,605,671, Feb. 25, 1997, Radiolabeled neutrophil activating peptides for imaging; Leon R. Lyle, et al., 424/1.41; 530/351, 402, 408, 409 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,605,671 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 5 of 16

ABSTRACT:
A method of imaging a target site in an animal's body in which a labelled chemokine is introduced into the animal's body and allowed to accumulate at a target site which includes corresponding receptor molecules. The accumulated, labelled chemokine material then is detected so as to image the target site of the body.

6. 5,559,743, Sep. 24, 1996, Redundancy circuitry layout for a semiconductor memory device; Luigi Pascucci, et al., 365/200, 63; 371/10.2 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,559,743 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 6 of 16

ABSTRACT:
Redundancy circuitry layout for a semiconductor memory device comprises an array of programmable non-volatile memory elements for storing the addresses of detective bit lines and word lines which must be functionally replaced respectively by redundancy bit lines and word lines. The redundancy circuitry layout is divided into identical layout strips which are perpendicular to the array of memory elements and which each comprise first and a second strip sides located at opposite sides of the array of memory elements, the first strip side containing at least one programmable non-volatile memory register of a first plurality for the selection or redundancy bit lines and being crossed by a column address signal bus running parallel to the array or memory elements, the second strip side containing one programmable non-volatile memory register of a second plurality for the selection or redundancy word lines and being crossed by a row address signal bus running parallel to the array of memory elements.

7. 5,550,132, Aug. 27, 1996, Hydroxyalkylammonium-pyrimidines or purines and nucleoside derivatives, useful as inhibitors of inflammatory cytokines; Bradley J. Benson, et al., 514/269, 274; 544/311, 312, 313, 314 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,550,132 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 7 of 16

ABSTRACT:
Novel hydroxyalkylamm[redacted]um-pyrimidine of the formula #[redacted]TR1## and nucleoside derivatives have been found to be useful as inhibitors of inflammatory cytokines. They can be used, inter alia, in the therapy of septic shock, cachexia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis and AIDS. The compounds are typically prepared by reaction of an iodo substituted nucleoside with the appropriately substituted hydroxyalkylamine.

8. 5,504,108, Apr. 2, 1996, Optically pure 4-aryl-2-hydroxytetronic acids; Donald T. Witiak, et al., 514/473; 549/315, 316 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,504,108 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 8 of 16

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a method for synthesis of optically pure stereogenically labile 4-aryl-2-hydroxytetronic acids from an optically pure aidehyde. The invention further relates to the use of such optically pure compounds as potent inhibitors of platelet aggregation by working at the level of cyclooxygenase, and additionally as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase. The invention further relates to the pharmaceutical use of such.compounds in the treatment of coronary artery diseases, especially in the treatment and/or prevention of atherosclerosis, and in the treatment of various inflammatory pathologies, especially arthritis.

9. 5,478,564, Dec. 26, 1995, Preparation of microparticles for controlled release of water-soluble substances; Henri Wantier, et al., 424/426, 1.25, 1.33, 462, 486, 497; 427/213.36; 428/402.21; 514/963 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,478,564 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 9 of 16

ABSTRACT:
The subject of the present invention is a process for preparing microparticles of the microsphere type of a water-soluble substance and a biocompatible and biodegradable polymer controlling the kinetics of release of the said substance consisting of a matrix of the said polymer within which the said water-soluble substance is regularly dispersed, characterized in that

a) the said polymer is dissolved in a first volatile organic solvent immiscible with water,
b) the said water-soluble substance is dissolved in a second solvent which is miscible with the said first solvent, is a solvent for the polymer, and miscible with water,
c) the solution of the said substance and the solution of the said polymer are mixed,
d) an organic phase of the polymer and of the said substance is obtained which is then emulsified in an immiscible dispersant medium consisting of an aqueous phase containing an emulsifying agent,
e) the two solvents are then removed from the microspheres being formed with stirring, the first solvent being removed by evaporation, the second solvent and part of the first solvent which is miscible therewith being removed by passage towards the aqueous phase by a mechanism of phase separation,
f) after removal of the solvents, the microspheres formed are recovered, optionally after washing in water and sieving.

10. 5,450,308, Sep. 12, 1995, Gate power supply circuit; Hiromichi Tai, 363/57; 327/440; 363/96 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,450,308 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 10 of 16

ABSTRACT:
A gate power supply circuit including a switching device and a gate drive

circuit connected to the switching device for generating a gate signal to be supplied to a gate of the switching device. The gate power supply circuit further includes a first series circuit of a first capacitor and an inductor, connected in parallel with the switching device, and a second series circuit of a first diode and a second capacitor, connected in parallel with the inductor. The gate drive circuit is connected to the second capacitor to receive energy stored in the second capacitor as power source for the gate drive circuit.

11. 5,440,021, Aug. 8, 1995, Antibodies to human IL-8 type B receptor; Anan Chuntharapai, et al., 530/388.22, 388.23, 389.1, 389.2 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,440,021 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 11 of 16

ABSTRACT:
cDNAs encoding a class of receptors, including the IL-8 type B receptor, have been identified in human tissue. Recombinantly produced IL-8 type B receptor is used in the preparation and purification of antibodies capable of binding to the receptor, and in diagnostic assays. The antibodies are advantageously used in the prevention and treatment of inflammatory conditions.

12. 5,124,318, Jun. 23, 1992, Injectable ready-to-use solutions containing an antitumor anthracycline glycoside; Gaetano Gatti, et al., 514/34; 536/6.4 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,124,318 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 12 of 16

ABSTRACT:
A sealed glass container containing therein a stable, injectable, sterile, pyrogen-free doxorubicin anti-tumor composition in a solution which consists essentially of a physiologically acceptable salt of doxorubicin dissolved in a physiologically acceptable solvent therefor, wherein said solution has not been reconstructed from a lyophilizate, and wherein said solution has a pH of from 2.5-3.5 and a concentration of said doxorubicin of from 0.1 to 100 mg/ml.

13. 4,198,577, Apr. 15, 1980, Loop decoder for Josephson memory arrays; Sadeg M. Faris, 326/1, 105; 365/162; 505/832 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 4,198,577 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 13 of 16

ABSTRACT:
Decoder circuit arrangements for use with Josephson memory device arrays are disclosed. In one circuit of N stages, an input circuit consists of a Josephson junction and a shunting impedance connected across the junction by means of a matched transmission line. The transmission line has two output portions each of which controls the actuation or nonactuation of a pair of devices of circuits similar to the above-described circuit which are disposed in series in a pair of branches of a serially disposed superconducting loop of a first stage. Each branch has a serially disposed address gate to which true and complement address signals are applied. Each succeeding stage is similar to the first stage except that each branch of each succeeding stage contains twice as many circuits similar to the above-mentioned first stage circuit. In the last stage of the decoder, only one of a plurality of devices associated with the output of each of the circuits would be selected depending on which of the true or complement lines of each stage were actuated. These output devices could be array line drivers, for example.
In another embodiment, in which all the address devices are disposed in series with the actuable device of an input stage, each of the address devices is shunted by a superconducting loop which, depending on a number of factors may or may not contain a serially disposed actuable device for resetting the address devices. The input stage consists of an actuable

device and a shunting impedance connected across it by means of a transmission line which contains two output portions. Each of the output portions controls an actuable device disposed in series with each of the superconducting loops associated with the address devices of the first stage. Each of these actuable devices is shunted by an impedance using a transmission line which itself contains two output portions each of which is intended to control actuable devices disposed in series in the superconducting loops of the next stage.

14. 3,771,135, Nov. 6, 1973, REMOTE TERMINAL SYSTEM; Robert E. Huettner, et al., 395/853; 235/419; 364/228.4, 231.4, 231.5, 232.9, 234, 234.2, 237, 237.2, 237.4, 238.2, 238.3, 238.5, 239, 239.1, 239.2, 239.3, 240.1, 241.1, 259, 259.3, 259.4, 259.6, 260.4, 260.8, 264, 264.2, 264.5, 264.6, 270, 270.2, 270.3, DIG.1; 395/828, 866 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 3,771,135 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 14 of 16

ABSTRACT:
A remote terminal operates in at least selectable first and second data processing modes with a plurality of input/output devices connected to a common bus system. These modes are established in accordance with the recognition of control characters included within the data being transferred along the bus.

15. 3,620,270, Nov. 16, 1971, AUTOMATED SAW; John C. Jureit, et al., 83/471.3, 76.4, 461, 486.1; 144/2.1 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 3,620,270 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 15 of 16

ABSTRACT:
The fabricating machine comprises a fixed table mounting a length positioner assembly comprising a movable table having a plurality of stops spaced at predetermined intervals therealong and selectively movable for projection above the surface of the movable table. The movable table is driven lengthwise by serially disposed fluid-actuated cylinders having predetermined displacements whereby actuation of one or more of the cylinders displaces the movable table a predetermined distance from a reference point, thereby locating the projected stop a predetermined distance from a saw blade mounted for rotation on a superstructure assembly overlying the saw table. The saw assembly is rotatably driven to a predetermined angular position by an angle positioner assembly comprising serially disposed fluid-actuated cylinders, whereby actuation of one or more of the cylinders causes the saw assembly to rotate to the predetermined angular position for making a selected angle of traverse across the saw table.
Length and angle information for actuating selected cylinders of the length and angle positioner assemblies is provided on punched tape. A tape reader senses the information and an electrical circuit is responsive thereto to provide control signals to valves controlling the fluid-actuated cylinders, whereby selected cylinders are actuated. Pullback and holddown clamps are provided to respectively engage a board to be cut to pull the same against a rear fence and clamp the board against the table, thereby locating the board in proper sawing position and precluding movement of the board during sawing.

16. 3,561,571, Feb. 9, 1971, ELEVATOR GROUP SUPERVISORY CONTROL SYSTEM; John A. Gingrich, 187/387 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 3,561,571 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L1: 16 of 16

ABSTRACT:
The disclosure relates to an elevator group supervisory control system in which bits of information, as to registered demands for service, position of the cars, and the degree of availability of the cars relative to the number of calls for service each is capable of answering without undue

delay, are successively and repetitively scanned to control the respective movement of the cars.

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234/45

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     $0.01  FTSNET
     $0.01  Estimated cost this search
     $0.03  Estimated total session cost   0.008 Hrs.

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  File  50:CAB Abstracts  1972-1997/Jun
         (c) 1997 CAB International
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         (c)1997 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
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         (c) 1997 The HW Wilson Co.
  File 144:Pascal  1973-1997/Jul
         (c) 1997 INIST/CNRS
  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-1997/Sep W3
         (c) format only 1997 Knight-Ridder Info
  File 185:Zoological Record Online(R)  1978-1997/V133P07
         (c) 1997 BIOSIS
  File 295:World Transl.Index  1979-1997/Jun
         (c) 1997 Intl.Translations Ctr.Delft
*File 295: U.S. National Translations Center collection availability:
See Help News 295
  File 434:Scisearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1974-1997/Jul W3
         (c) 1997 Inst for Sci Info
  File 467:ExtraMED(tm)  1996/Dec
         (c) 1996 Informania Ltd.

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? s IL8

      S1     354  IL8
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             354  S1
         1637352  ANTIBOD?
      S2      52  S1 AND ANTIBOD?
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...completed examining records
S3 28 RD S[redacted] unique items)
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? s s3 and human

28 S3
14569082 HUMAN
S4 25 S3 AND HUMAN
? s s3 and (mouse or murine)

28 S3
1222181 MOUSE
372175 MURINE
S5 1 S3 AND (MOUSE OR MURINE)
? t s5/7/1

5/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS(R)
(c) 1997 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

11679531 BIOSIS Number: 98279531
Identification and characterization of rhesus macaque interleukin-8
Minnerly J C; Baganoff M P; Deppeler C L; Keller B T; Rapp S R; Widomski D L; Fretland D J; Bolanowski M A
Mol. Cell. Biol., Searle Res. Dev., 700 Chesterfield Parkway North, St. Louis, MO 63198, USA
Inflammation 19 (3). 1995. 313-331.
Full Journal Title: Inflammation
ISSN: 0360-3997
Language: ENGLISH
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 100 Iss. 001 Ref. 004369
To establish a direct link between IL-8 and inflammation in vivo, we first isolated the gene encoding rhesus macaque IL-8. The open reading frame directs the translation of a 101 amino acid (aa) precursor, which is 94% identical to human **IL8**. Rhesus IL-8 was expressed in bacteria and purified to homogeneity with ion-exchange chromatography. Pure rhesus IL-8 was biologically active as measured by its ability to bind specifically to either rhesus (K-d = 0.5 nM) or human (K-d = 2 nM) IL-8 receptors and to promote in vitro chemotaxis of rhesus (EC-50 = 2 nM) or human neutrophils (EC-50 = 4 nM). Moreover, a **mouse** monoclonal **antibody**, DM/C7, which neutralizes human IL-8 activity, also recognized and neutralized (IC-50 = 0.53.0 mu-g/ml) rhesus IL-8 in vitro. Systemic administration of DM/C7 completely inhibited the dermal inflammation of rhesus ears induced by the external application of phorbol myristoyl acetate. These observations reveal that rhesus IL-8 is structurally and functionally similar to human IL-8 and suggests that IL-8 plays a prominent role in a primate model of inflammation.
? *******s s1 and human

? s s1 and human

354 S1
14569082 HUMAN
S6 261 S1 AND HUMAN
? t s4/6/1-25

4/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
13290922 BIOSIS Number: 99290922
Effect of L-tryptophan products on function of **human** eosinophils: Investigation of the causal mechanisms of eosinophilia myalgia syndrome associated with L-tryptophan products
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 103 Iss. 001 Ref. 006394

4/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
13181591 BIOSIS Number: 99181591
Mucosal factors inducing neutrophil movement in ulcerative colitis: The role of interleukin 8 and leukotriene B-4
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 102 Iss. 008 Ref. 113598

4/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
13135707 BIOSIS Number: 99135707
IL-8-NAP-1 is the major T-cell chemoattractant in synovial tissues of rheumatoid arthritis
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 102 Iss. 006 Ref. 083838

4/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
12207169 BIOSIS Number: 98807169
Anti-interleukin 8 (**IL8**) neutralizing **antibody** abolishes the in vivo effect of supernatant factor (SF) from minimal change (MC) patients in relapse on albuminuria and glomerular basement membrane (GBM) 35S uptake
Print Number: Biological Abstracts/RRM Vol. 048 Iss. 006 Ref. 095638

4/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
11995604 BIOSIS Number: 98595604
Productive HIV-1 infection of **human** vascular endothelial cells requires cell proliferation and is stimulated by combined treatment with interleukin-1-beta plus tumor necrosis factor-alpha
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 101 Iss. 002 Ref. 023309

4/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
11956031 BIOSIS Number: 98556031
Role of elevated plasma soluble ICAM-1 and bronchial lavage fluid IL-8 levels as markers of chronic lung disease in premature infants
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 100 Iss. 012 Ref. 192722

4/6/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)
11824918 BIOSIS Number: 98424918
An easy microtiter assay for quantitation of cytokine induction by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and activity of LPS-binding serum components
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 100 Iss. 007 Ref. 102510

4/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
11679531 BIOSIS Number: 98279531
Identification and characterization of rhesus macaque interleukin-8
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 100 Iss. 001 Ref. 004369

4/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
11299894 BIOSIS Number: 97499894
Anti-fas-APO-1 **antibody**-mediated apoptosis of cultured **human** glioma cells: Induction and modulation of sensitivity by cytokines
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 098 Iss. 010 Ref. 135633

4/6/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)
11299389 BIOSIS Number: 97499389
Effects of isoniazid (INH) on the BCG-induced local immune response after intravesical BCG therapy for superficial bladder cancer
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 098 Iss. 010 Ref. 135128

4/6/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
10961691 BIOSIS Number: 97161691
Generation of neutralizing **antibodies** to **human** interleukin-8 (**IL8**) receptors
Print Number: Biological Abstracts/RRM Vol. 046 Iss. 004 Ref. 058292

4/6/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)
10891420 BIOSIS Number: 97091420
Normal breast epithelial cells produce interleukins 6 and 8 together with tumor-necrosis factor: Defective IL6 expression in mammary carcinoma
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 097 Iss. 005 Ref. 058926

4/6/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)
10831721 BIOSIS Number: 97031721
Interleukin-8 production from cultured **human** dermal fibroblasts by stimulation with supernatant of cultured **human** epidermal cells
Print Number: Biological Abstracts Vol. 097 Iss. 002 Ref. 018007

4/6/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)
10418484 BIOSIS Number: 96018484
PRODUCTION OF MULTIPLE CYTOKINES BY HODGKIN'S DISEASE DERIVED CELL LINES

4/6/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)
10405177 BIOSIS Number: 96005177
CELL SURFACE EXPRESSION OF LYSOSOME-ASSOCIATED MEMBRANE PROTEINS LAMPS IN SCLERODERMA RELATIONSHIP OF LAMP2 TO DISEASE DURATION ANTI-SC170 **ANTIBODIES** SERUM INTERLEUKIN-8 AND SOLUBLE INTERLEUKIN-2 RECEPTOR LEVELS

4/6/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)
9853706 BIOSIS Number: 44103706
PRODUCTION OF MONOCLONAL **ANTIBODIES** DISTINGUISHING TWO IL-8 FAMILY PROTEINS LUCT-**IL8** AND MDNCF-**IL8** AND RECOGNIZING BOTH PROTEINS

4/6/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
8152470 BIOSIS Number: 91073470
LOCALIZATION OF NEUTROPHIL-ACTIVATING PEPTIDE-1 INTERLEUKIN-8 IMMUNOREACTIVITY IN NORMAL AND PSORIATIC SKIN

4/6/18 (Item 1 from file: 144)
12698494 PASCAL No.: 96-0400320
Mucosal factors inducing neutrophil movement in ulcerative colitis : the role of interleukin 8 and leukotriene B SUB 4

4/6/19 (Item 2 from file: 144)
11824236 PASCAL No.: 94-0708520
In vitro effect of dexamethasone, pentoxifulline, and anti-endotoxin monoclonal **antibody** on the release of proinflammatory mediators by **human** leukocytes stimulated with Haemophilus influenzae type B

4/6/20 (Item 1 from file: 155)
08929919 97031233
Further characterization of histamine releasing chemokines present in

fractionated supernatants derived from **human** mononuclear cells.

4/6/21 (Item 2 from file: 155)
08747404 95202670
Neutrophil activation in paediatric extracorporeal circuits: effect of circulation and temperature variation.

4/6/22 (Item 3 from file: 155)
08505653 96092338
[Immunologic changes in alcoholic liver cirrhosis]
Alteracoes imunitarias na cirrose hepatica alcoolica+.

4/6/23 (Item 4 from file: 155)
07237066 93013565
In vitro differentiation of a Hodgkin's disease derived cell line.

4/6/24 (Item 1 from file: 434)
14883933 Genuine Article#: UT633 Number of References: 39
Title: ROLE OF INTERLEUKIN-8 ON LEUKOCYTE-ENDOTHELIAL CELL-ADHESION IN INTESTINAL INFLAMMATION (Abstract Available)

4/6/25 (Item 2 from file: 434)
12752802 Genuine Article#: MM089 Number of References: 14
Title: NORMAL BREAST EPITHELIAL-CELLS PRODUCE INTERLEUKIN-6 AND INTERLEUKIN-8 TOGETHER WITH TUMOR-NECROSIS-FACTOR - DEFECTIVE IL6 EXPRESSION IN MAMMARY-CARCINOMA (Abstract Available)
?

? t s4/7/11,13,16

4/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS(R)

10961691 BIOSIS Number: 97161691
Generation of neutralizing **antibodies** to **human** interleukin-8 (**IL8**) receptors
Hammond M E W; Mullenbach G T; Hilt S R; Gordon C A; Feucht P F; Giedlin M A; Tekamp P
Olson, Chiron Corp., Emeryville, CA 94608, USA
Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement 0 (188). 1994. 318.
Full Journal Title: Keystone Symposium on the Cellular and Molecular Regulation of the Acute Inflammatory Response, Tamarron, Colorado, USA, February 7-12, 1994. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement
ISSN: 0733-1959
Language: ENGLISH
Print Number: Biological Abstracts/RRM Vol. 046 Iss. 004 Ref. 058292

4/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS(R)

10831721 BIOSIS Number: 97031721
Interleukin-8 production from cultured **human** dermal fibroblasts by stimulation with supernatant of cultured **human** epidermal cells
Morita E; Yamada S; Kimura I; Nakamura K; Sugita Y; Yamamoto S
Dep. Dermatol., Hiroshima Univ. Sch. Med., Kasumi 1-2-3, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 734, JAP

Skin Pharmacology 6 (3). 1993. 161-169.
Full Journal Title: Skin Pharmacology
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There is much evidence to support the theory that keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts actively participate in inflammatory reactions by the production of proinflammatory mediators or cytokines. We investigated the neutrophil chemotactic activity in conditioned media of cultured epidermal cells and dermal fibroblasts, and found that an epidermal cell-derived factor induced fibroblasts to produce a neutrophil chemotactic factor. This neutrophil chemotactic factor was identified as interleukin-8 (IL-8) by the elution position on HPLC and by a neutralization test that uses monoclonal anti-**IL8 antibody** (14E4). The epidermal cell-derived factor was fractionated together with thymocyte-proliferating activity on Sephadex G-75 gel chromatography followed by HPLC. It was blocked specifically by anti-interleukin-1 (IL-1) alpha **antibody**, which indicates that this factor was IL-1-alpha. Since a variety of inflammatory dermatoses is characterized by the infiltration of neutrophils into the skin, induction of IL-8 production in fibroblasts by epidermal cells may play an important role in inflammatory skin diseases.

4/7/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS(R)

9853706 BIOSIS Number: 44103706
PRODUCTION OF MONOCLONAL **ANTIBODIES** DISTINGUISHING TWO IL-8 FAMILY PROTEINS LUCT-**IL8** AND MDNCF-**IL8** AND RECOGNIZING BOTH PROTEINS
NISHIMURA M; SUZUKI K; ARAI T
DEP. APPLIED BIOL. SCI., SCI. UNIV. TOKYO, CHIBA 278, JPN.
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY, TOKUSHIMA, JAPAN, OCTOBER 21-23, 1992. CELL STRUCT FUNCT 17 (6). 1992. 494. CODEN: CSFUD
Language: ENGLISH

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               0  ANTI-IL8
         1637352  ANTIBOD?
      S7       0  ANTI-IL8(W)ANTIBOD?
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Ref    Items  Index-term
E1         6  ANTI-IL6
E2         1  ANTI-IL7
E3         0 *ANTI-IL8
E4         1  ANTI-IMAGE
E5         1  ANTI-IMFLAMMATORY
E6         1  ANTI-IMFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY
E7         1  ANTI-IMIDAZOLINE
E8         3  ANTI-IMIPRAMINE
E9         1  ANTI-IMMATURE
E10        1  ANTI-IMMEDIATE
E11        1  ANTI-IMMERSION
E12        1  ANTI-IMMIGRANT

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SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'USPAT' AT 18:23:20 ON 31 JUL 1997
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=> s immunoglobulin
L1 5981 IMMUNOGLOBULIN

=> s l1 and transgenic
1118 TRANSGENIC
L2 242 L1 AND TRANSGENIC

=> s l2 and xenogeneic
333 XENOGENEIC
L3 15 L2 AND XENOGENEIC

=> d l3 1-15 cit,ab

1. 5,643,763, Jul. 1, 1997, Method for making recombinant yeast artificial chromosomes by minimizing diploid doubling during mating; Barbara Dunn, et al., 435/91.1, 6, 91.2, 320.1; 536/24.3, 24.31, 24.32, 24.33 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,643,763 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 1 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The present invention provides methods for construction of recombinant Yeast Artificial Chromosomes ("YAC") by homologous recombination between YACs during meiosis. In particular, conditions are provided for the step of mating haploid cells and for the step of spore analysis that increase the frequency of spores containing the desired recombinant YAC. The methods find particular use in constructing recombinant YACs between YACs that are incompatible when co-propagated in a diploid and/or that share homology regions of less than about 50 kilobases. Linking YACs, methods of their construction, and methods of their use are provided that allow facile construction of a YAC containing two or more discontinuous regions of DNA.

2. 5,641,747, Jun. 24, 1997, Treatment of osteopetrotic diseases; Steven N. Popoff, et al., 514/12; 530/324 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,641,747 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 2 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Bone resorption by osteoclast cells is promoted by activated vitamin D-binding factor, thereby providing an effective treatment for osteopetrosis. Conversely, inflammation-mediated bone loss is inhibited with antibody against the activated factor, providing a treatment for inflammation-mediated osteolytic diseases such as osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal disease. The antibodies are further utilized in an antigen binding assay for

diagnosing inflammation-mediated bone loss.

3. 5,633,425, May 27, 1997, **Transgenic** non-human animals capable of producing heterologous antibodies; Nils Lonberg, et al., 800/2; 435/172.3; 536/23.1, 23.53; 800/DIG.1 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,633,425 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 3 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to **transgenic** non-human animals capable of producing heterologous antibodies, i.e., antibodies encoded by **immunoglobulin** heavy and light chain genes not normally found in the genome of that species of non-human animal. In one aspect of the invention, transgenes encoding unrearranged heterologous human **immunoglobulin** heavy and light chains are introduced into a non-human animal thereby forming a **transgenic** animal capable of producing antibodies encoded by human **immunoglobulin** genes. Such heterologous human antibodies are produced in B-cells which are thereafter immortalized, e.g., by fusing with an immortalizing cell line such as a myeloma or by manipulating such B-cells by other techniques to perpetuate a cell line capable of producing a monoclonal heterologous antibody. The invention also relates to heavy and light chain **immunoglobulin** transgenes for making such **transgenic** non-human animals as well as methods and vectors for disrupting endogenous **immunoglobulin** loci in the **transgenic** animal. The invention also includes methods to generate a synthetic **immunoglobulin** variable region gene segment repertoire used in transgene construction and methods to induce heterologous antibody production using animals containing heterologous rearranged or unrearranged heavy and light chain **immunoglobulin** transgenes.

4. 5,622,701, Apr. 22, 1997, Cross-reacting monoclonal antibodies specific for E- and P-selectin; Ellen L. Berg, 424/153.1, 143.1, 152.1, 172.1, 173.1; 435/70.21, 172.2, 334, 343; 530/387.1, 387.3, 388.1, 388.22, 388.7, 389.6; 536/23.53 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,622,701 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 4 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides monoclonal antibodies that specifically bind to P-selectin and to E-selectin. Many of the antibodies block the functional interactions of P-selectin and E-selectin with the irrespective counterreceptors.

5. 5,612,486, Mar. 18, 1997, **Transgenic** animals harboring APP allele having swedish mutation; Lisa C. McConlogue, et al., 800/2; 435/172.3; 536/23.1, 23.5 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,612,486 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 5 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides **transgenic** non-human animals and **transgenic** non-human mammalian cells harboring a transgene encoding an APP polypeptide comprising the Swedish mutation.

6. 5,585,097, Dec. 17, 1996, Humanized anti-CD3 specific antibodies;

Sarah L. Bolt, et al., 424/133.1, 154.1; 435/69.6, 320.1; 530/387.3, 388.75; 536/23.53 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,585,097 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 6 of 15

ABSTRACT:

Novel aglycosylated antibodies having a binding affinity for the CD3 antigen complex are of value for use in therapy, particularly in immunosuppression.

7. 5,583,278, Dec. 10, 1996, Recombination activating gene deficient mouse; Frederick W. Alt, et al., 800/2; 424/9.2, 204.1, 234.1; 435/172.3, 320.1; 800/DIG.1, DIG.3; 935/111 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,583,278 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 7 of 15

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to a recombinant mouse with both alleles of recombination activating gene 2 being functionally deficient. This invention discloses the method to make such mouse and the uses of such mouse.

8. 5,574,205, Nov. 12, 1996, Homologous recombination for universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts; Raju Kucherlapati, et al., 800/2; 424/9.2, 93.21; 435/172.3, 320.1; 800/DIG.1, DIG.2; 935/62, 111 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,574,205 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 8 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes, particularly genes associated with MHC antigens. Particularly, each of the .beta..sub.2- microglobulin gene and the IFN-.gamma.R gene is inactivated for reducing or eliminating the expression of functional MHC antigens. The resulting cells may be used as universal donor cells. In addition, embryonic stem cells may be modified by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or **transgenic** mammalian hosts, which may be used as source of universal donor organs, or as models for drug and transplantation therapies. Methods for homologous recombination in non-transformed mammalian somatic cells are also described.

9. 5,538,713, Jul. 23, 1996, Primordial implants in immunodeficient hosts; Bruno P eault, 424/9.2, 93.7, 549, 557, 577, 582; 800/2, DIG.5 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,538,713 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 9 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Primordial tissue is introduced into immunodeficient hosts, where the primordial tissue develops and differentiates. The chimeric host allows for investigation of the processes and development of the **xenogeneic** tissue, testing for the effects of various agents on the growth and differentiation of the tissue, as well as identification of agents involved with the growth and differentiation.

10. 5,529,921, Jun. 25, 1996, In vitro activation of cytotoxic t-cells using insect cells expressing human class I MHC and .beta.2-microglobulin; Per A. Peterson, et al., 435/375, 252.3, 320.1 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,529,921 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 10 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a rational, elegant means of producing, loading and using Class I molecules to specifically activate CD8 cells in vitro, and their therapeutic applications in the treatment of a variety of conditions, including cancer, tumors or neoplasias, as well as viral, retroviral, autoimmune, and autoimmune-type diseases. The present invention also relates to vectors, cell lines, recombinant DNA molecules encoding human .beta.2 microglobulin or Class I MHC molecules in soluble and insoluble form, and methods of producing same.

11. 5,476,996, Dec. 19, 1995, Human immune system in non-human animal; Darcy B. Wilson, et al., 800/2; 424/9.1, 93.1, 93.7, 93.71, 534, 577, 578; 800/DIG.2, DIG.5 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,476,996 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 11 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Laboratory non-human animals in which the immune system of a human donor is induced in and thrives in vivo and expresses the immune response of the human donor in a recipient non-human animal, and wherein malignant immune system cells of the human donor can be induced in the recipient non-human animal by injection of non-malignant donor cells into the recipient are disclosed.

12. 5,434,341, Jul. 18, 1995, **Xenogeneic** lymph node in mammary fat pad; Henry C. Outzen, 800/2; 424/93.7, 553, 578, 580, 582; 800/DIG.5 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,434,341 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 12 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Methods and chimeric immunocompromised hosts comprising functional **xenogeneic** organs are provided, particularly hematopoietic organs, where the **xenogeneic** organ is engrafted into a mammary fat pad. Exemplary is the engrafting of lymph node with mesenteric tissue comprising small portions of blood vessels transplanted into mammary fat pad of a scid/scid mouse. The engraftment in the mammary fat pad provides for efficiencies in transplantation, higher success rate of transplantation, and improved growth of the transplanted organ.

13. 5,413,923, May 9, 1995, Homologous recombination for universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts; Raju Kucherlapati, et al., 435/172.3, 320.1, 371; 935/70, 71 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,413,923 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 13 of 15

ABSTRACT:
Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes, particularly genes associated with MHC antigens. Particularly, the .beta..sub.2

-microglobulin gene is inactivated for reducing or eliminating Class I MHC antigens. The resulting cells may be used as universal donors. In addition, embryonic stem cells may be modified by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or **transgenic** mammalian hosts, which may be used as source of universal donor organs, or as models for drug and transplantation therapies.

14. 5,314,813, May 24, 1994, Drosophila cell lines expressing genes encoding MHC class I antigens and B2-microglobulin and capable of assembling empty complexes and methods of making said cell lines; Per A. Peterson, et al., 435/172.3, 320.1, 348 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,314,813 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 14 of 15

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a rational, elegant means of producing, loading and using Class I molecules to specifically activate CD8 cells in vitro, and their therapeutic applications in the treatment of a variety of conditions, including cancer, tumors or neoplasias, as well as viral, retroviral, autoimmune, and autoimmune-type diseases. The present invention also relates to vectors, cell lines, recombinant DNA molecules encoding human .beta.2 microglobulin or Class I MHC molecules in soluble and insoluble form, and methods of producing same.

15. 5,283,058, Feb. 1, 1994, Methods for inhibiting rejection of transplanted tissue; Denise Faustman, 424/152.1, 172.1, 809, 810 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,283,058 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 15 of 15

ABSTRACT:
A method for inhibiting rejection by a recipient animal of a transplanted tissue, said method comprising modifying, eliminating, or masking an antigen which, when present on the surface of a cell of said tissue, is capable of causing a T-lymphocyte-mediated response in said animal, to inhibit antigen-mediated interaction between said cell and a T-lymphocyte of said animal without causing lysis of said cell.

=> e kucherlapati, raju/in

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	USPAT	4	KUCHERER, HELMUT/IN
E2	USPAT	3	KUCHERIA, CHHATTAR S/IN
E3	USPAT	2	--> KUCHERLAPATI, RAJU/IN
E4	USPAT	1	KUCHEROV, VIKTOR FEDOROVICH/IN
E5	USPAT	1	KUCHEROV, YAKOV/IN
E6	USPAT	2	KUCHEROV, YAN R/IN
E7	USPAT	2	KUCHEROVSKY, JOSEPH/IN
E8	USPAT	8	KUCHEROVSKY, JOSEPH S/IN
E9	USPAT	1	KUCHERRY, JAMES D SR/IN
E10	USPAT	1	KUCHERRY, JAMES DAVID/IN
E11	USPAT	1	KUCHERYAVY, VLADIMIR I/IN
E12	USPAT	2	KUCHHEUSER, WERNER/IN

=> s e3
L4 2 "KUCHERLAPATI, RAJU"/IN

=> d l4 1-2 cit,ab

1. 5,574,205, Nov. 12, 1996, Homologous recombination for universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts; **Raju Kucherlapati**, et al., 800/2; 424/9.2, 93.21; 435/172.3, 320.1; 800/DIG.1, DIG.2; 935/62, 111 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,574,205 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L4: 1 of 2

ABSTRACT:
Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes, particularly genes associated with MHC antigens. Particularly, each of the .beta..sub.2- microglobulin gene and the IFN-.gamma.R gene is inactivated for reducing or eliminating the expression of functional MHC antigens. The resulting cells may be used as universal donor cells. In addition, embryonic stem cells may be modified by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or transgenic mammalian hosts, which may be used as source of universal donor organs, or as models for drug and transplantation therapies. Methods for homologous recombination in non-transformed mammalian somatic cells are also described.

2. 5,413,923, May 9, 1995, Homologous recombination for universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts; **Raju Kucherlapati**, et al., 435/172.3, 320.1, 371; 935/70, 71 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,413,923 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L4: 2 of 2

ABSTRACT:
Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes, particularly genes associated with MHC antigens. Particularly, the .beta..sub.2 -microglobulin gene is inactivated for reducing or eliminating Class I MHC antigens. The resulting cells may be used as universal donors. In addition, embryonic stem cells may be modified by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or transgenic mammalian hosts, which may be used as source of universal donor organs, or as models for drug and transplantation therapies.

=> e jakobovits, aya/in

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	USPAT	1	JAKOBI, WALTER/IN
E2	USPAT	12	JAKOBI, WILHELM/IN
E3	USPAT	1	--> JAKOBOVITS, AYA/IN
E4	USPAT	1	JAKOBOWSKI, STEPHEN F/IN
E5	USPAT	1	JAKOBOWSKI, WALTER T/IN
E6	USPAT	1	JAKOBS, BENEDIKT/IN
E7	USPAT	1	JAKOBS, BERNHARD W/IN
E8	USPAT	3	JAKOBS, DIANE M/IN
E9	USPAT	1	JAKOBS, EWA/IN
E10	USPAT	3	JAKOBS, EWALD/IN
E11	USPAT	1	JAKOBS, FERDINAND/IN
E12	USPAT	2	JAKOBS, HANS/IN

=> s e3
L5 1 "JAKOBOVITS, AYA"/IN

=> d l5 cit,ab

1. 5,589,369, Dec. 31, 1996, Cells homozygous for disrupted target loci; Jonathan G. Seidman, et al., 435/172.3, 172.1 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,589,369 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L5: 1 of 1

ABSTRACT:
Homozygotic cells are obtained by employing homologous recombination with a construct comprising a marker gene. The marker gene allows for selection without amplification and by employing elevated levels of the antibiotic to which the marker gene imparts resistance, gene conversion can occur, where in a diploid host, both copies of the target locus will be the same. In this manner, knock-outs of genes can be readily achieved without requiring two steps of homologous recombination.

=> e klapholz, sue/in

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	USPAT	1	KLAPHEKE, THOMAS G/IN
E2	USPAT	2	KLAPHOLZ, JOSEPH/IN
E3	USPAT	2	--> KLAPHOLZ, SUE/IN
E4	USPAT	2	KLAPMAN, MATTHEW H/IN
E5	USPAT	1	KLAPOW, LAWRENCE A/IN
E6	USPAT	1	KLAPP, ANDREW J/IN
E7	USPAT	1	KLAPP, BRUCE E/IN
E8	USPAT	1	KLAPP, EBERHARD DECEASED/IN
E9	USPAT	1	KLAPP, GREGORY G/IN
E10	USPAT	12	KLAPP, HARTMUT/IN
E11	USPAT	2	KLAPP, HELMUT/IN
E12	USPAT	1	KLAPP, LOUANNA K/IN

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L6 2 "KLAPHOLZ, SUE"/IN

=> s l6 1-2 cit,ab
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=> d l6 1-2 cit,ab

1. 5,578,461, Nov. 26, 1996, Gene manipulation and expression using genomic elements; Stephen Sherwin, et al., 435/69.1, 172.3, 244, 320.1; 536/23.1, 24.1; 935/28, 33, 55 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,578,461 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L6: 1 of 2

ABSTRACT:
Expression of mammalian target genes is achieved by employing chromosomal target DNA, either native primary cells or YACs in a yeast host, where the YACs include a fragment of a mammalian chromosome, the fragment comprising the target gene. Employing homologous recombination, an amplifiable gene is integrated into the mammalian fragment at a site to allow for amplification. In the same step, or one or more steps, as desired, the mammalian gene and/or the transcriptional system may be modified by in vivo mutagenesis. The resulting construct from homologous

recombination may then be transformed into a mammalian expression host and integrated into the host genome, either randomly or by homologous recombination. The amplifiable gene may then be amplified by an appropriate agent providing for multiple copies of the target gene and the expression host grown to provide for high yields of the desired wild-type or modified protein.

2. 5,376,526, Dec. 27, 1994, Genomic mismatch scanning; Patrick Brown, et al., 435/6, 91.1; 935/77, 78 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

US PAT NO: 5,376,526 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L6: 2 of 2

ABSTRACT:
Genetic mapping is provided by combinations of two related general procedures. In the first procedure, mapping is provided by identifying genetic regions from which DNA fragments derived from two individuals can combine to form extensive hybrids free of base mismatches. DNA is processed by a method that allows perfectly-matched hybrid DNA molecules formed between DNAs from the two individuals, to be separated from imperfectly-paired DNA hybrids or hybrids in which both strands are from the same individual's DNA. The perfectly-matched hybrid DNAs can then be labeled and the labeled DNA used as probes to identify loci of identity-by-descent between the two individuals. In the second procedure, nicks are introduced specifically into DNA hybrids formed between non-identical alleles from a region of heterozygosity in an individual diploid genome. The nicked DNA molecules are then specifically labeled to provide probes for identifying regions of heterozygosity in the genome of an individual.

=> e brenner, daniel g./in

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	USPAT	1	BRENNER, CHARLES HERBERT/IN
E2	USPAT	1	BRENNER, CLAIRE/IN
E3	USPAT	2 -->	BRENNER, DANIEL G/IN
E4	USPAT	1	BRENNER, DARYL E/IN
E5	USPAT	2	BRENNER, DAVID/IN
E6	USPAT	1	BRENNER, DAVID B/IN
E7	USPAT	3	BRENNER, DAVID C/IN
E8	USPAT	1	BRENNER, DAVID J/IN
E9	USPAT	1	BRENNER, DAVID P/IN
E10	USPAT	1	BRENNER, DEAN/IN
E11	USPAT	16	BRENNER, DOUGLAS/IN
E12	USPAT	3	BRENNER, DOUGLAS M/IN

=> s e3
L7 2 "BRENNER, DANIEL G"/IN

=> d l7 1-2 cit

1. 4,256,889, Mar. 17, 1981, Process for the preparation of imino-bridged benzocycloheptapyridines; Kenneth L. Shepard, et al., 546/63; 514/906; 546/74, 93 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

2. 4,232,158, Nov. 4, 1980, 10,11-Dihydro-5H-dibenzo:a,d:cyclohepten-5,10-imines; Kenneth L. Shepard, et al., 546/72; 514/906; 564/92, 184,

222, 270 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

=> e capon, daniel j./in

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	USPAT	1	CAPOMACCHIA, TONY/IN
E2	USPAT	1	CAPON, BERNARD/IN
E3	USPAT	13	--> CAPON, DANIEL J/IN
E4	USPAT	1	CAPON, REGINALD D/IN
E5	USPAT	1	CAPON, SCOTT J/IN
E6	USPAT	1	CAPONE, ANGELO W/IN
E7	USPAT	1	CAPONE, ARNOLD/IN
E8	USPAT	1	CAPONE, CARMINE K/IN
E9	USPAT	3	CAPONE, CHRISTOPHER D/IN
E10	USPAT	8	CAPONE, DAVID M/IN
E11	USPAT	4	CAPONE, DEBORAH M/IN
E12	USPAT	4	CAPONE, DONALD W/IN

=> s e3
L8 13 "CAPON, DANIEL J"/IN

=> d l8 1-13 cit

1. 5,633,150, May 27, 1997, Preparation of functional human factor VIII; William I. Wood, et al., 435/69.6, 252.3, 320.1, 325, 352; 530/383; 536/23.5; 930/100 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

2. 5,618,789, Apr. 8, 1997, Functional human factor VIII; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 514/12; 435/69.6; 530/381, 383; 930/100 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

3. 5,618,788, Apr. 8, 1997, Preparation of functional human factor VIII and pharmaceutical treatment therewith; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 514/12; 435/69.6; 514/2; 530/383; 930/100 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

4. 5,574,205, Nov. 12, 1996, Homologous recombination for universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts; Raju Kucherlapati, et al., 800/2; 424/9.2, 93.21; 435/172.3, 320.1; 800/DIG.1, DIG.2; 935/62, 111 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

5. 5,565,335, Oct. 15, 1996, Adhesion variants; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 435/69.7, 252.3, 320.1; 514/2; 530/350, 387.1, 387.3; 536/23.4 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

6. 5,514,582, May 7, 1996, Recombinant DNA encoding hybrid immunoglobulins; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 435/252.3, 69.7, 320.1; 536/23.5, 23.52, 23.53 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

7. 5,455,165, Oct. 3, 1995, Expression vector encoding hybrid immunoglobulins; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 435/69.7, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.4 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

8. 5,428,130, Jun. 27, 1995, Hybrid immunoglobulins; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 530/350; 435/69.7; 530/387.1; 536/23.4 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

9. 5,359,046, Oct. 25, 1994, Chimeric chains for receptor-associated

signal transduction pathways; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 536/23.4; 435/6, 69.1, 70.2, 235.1, 320.1, 325, 363, 366, 372, 372.3; 530/350; 536/23.1, 23.5, 23.51, 23.52, 23.53 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

10. 5,336,603, Aug. 9, 1994, CD4 adheson variants; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 435/69.7; 424/134.1; 435/252.3, 320.1; 530/350, 387.3; 536/23.4 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

11. 5,225,538, Jul. 6, 1993, Lymphocyte homing receptor/immunoglobulin fusion proteins; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 530/387.3; 424/134.1; 435/69.7; 530/388.73 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

12. 5,116,964, May 26, 1992, Hybrid immunoglobulins; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 536/23.5; 424/134.1; 435/69.7, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350, 387.3; 536/23.51, 23.53 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

13. 4,965,199, Oct. 23, 1990, Preparation of functional human factor VIII in mammalian cells using methotrexate based selection; **Daniel J. Capon**, et al., 435/69.6, 69.1, 172.3, 320.1, 352, 948; 530/383; 536/23.2, 26.4; 935/32, 34, 56, 57, 70 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: